



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The totals include small amounts of MnO, SrO, BaO, and other oxides.

The Rocks of Mount Rainier. — The volcanics of Mount Rainier¹ are basaltic and andesitic lavas and tuffs, passing into one another by almost imperceptible gradations. The predominant andesite is hypersthene, but other pyroxenes often occur with the hypersthene and sometimes replace it entirely in the rock mass. The platform upon which the volcanics were extruded consists of a granite either hornblendic or biotitic.

Luquer's Minerals in Rock Sections² is an attempt to furnish to students in as few words as possible an account of the practical methods of identifying the minerals occurring in rocks by means of their optical and other physical properties as they may be observed in thin sections under the microscope.

The general principles of optics are discussed in the first thirty-four pages of the book as an introduction to the description of the characteristics of the individual minerals. Unfortunately, this discussion is so condensed that it can afford no help to the student unless it is accompanied by explanatory lectures. As a summary of a course of lectures in optics it might possibly be of value. The discussion explains nothing; it is merely a dogmatic statement of facts, sometimes so bare of explanatory or illustrative phrases as to leave only a confused impression in the mind of the reader. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the definitions. For instance, the first time the term "extinction angle" is used, it is described as the angle between the axis of elasticity and the crystallographic axis, without reference in any way to the fact of extinction. There is much loose expression in this part of the book, which, of course, might easily be corrected in a new edition.

The chapter on the microscopic features of the individual minerals covers forty-five pages. Here we find a very concise description of the principal diagnostic characters of the minerals most frequently found in rocks, with brief remarks on their occurrence.

A noteworthy feature of the volume is the clear manner in which directions are given for the manipulation of the apparatus employed

¹ Smith, G. O. *Eighteenth Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, Pt. ii, p. 416.

² *Minerals in Rock Sections*. The practical methods of identifying minerals in rock sections with the microscope. By L. McL. Luquer, C.E., Ph.D. vii + 117 pp., 48 figs. Price \$1.40. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., 1898.